

No. 5130 號十三百一千五第 日二十月三年戌甲治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1874. 一拜禮 號七十二月四英 港香 [PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.]

Intimations.

CHIARINIS' ROMAN ITALIAN CIRCUS.
 Signor G. CHIARINIS,.....Director and Proprietor,
 of H. O'HAS, DEBARRA,.....Business Manager.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AGT. 27th.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
 First time of the
GRAND EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLE,
THE TRIUMPH OF THE NYMPHS,
 by all the Lively Artists of the Establishment
 Signor CHIARINIS, Signor BIANCHI, Signor
 Induluno Annerese, Madamae Herbert Leon,
 Donazago, and Gautier, Senoritas Aileide Pia-
 nelli, Teresa Rini, and Little Emilie Rowland,
 First Introdusers of the GUARACIO
 which they first introduced in the
 World, by his Capture and Training, Signor
 Donazago. First time of the
EQUESTRIAN SCENE ACT.
"THE VICTORY OF THE FLEU"
 By Mr. H. Wallock.
 First time of the
THE FLIGHT OF MELOURE.
 Performed Exercises on the Circle Volant, by
 Mr. W. W. Scott.
 First time of the
COMIO EQUESTRIAN SCENE ACT,
"MONSIEUR DE MADAME DENTS,"
 by Messieurs Gaudier, Donazago, and Senora,
THE SAVOIR, LANCE ENTREE,
 under the Leadership of Signor CHIARINIS,
 his Superb Horse "Capitain."
 ALL THE ARTISTES OF THE COMPANY'S TURN
 Popular Prices of Admission: As usual.
WEDNESDAY, AGT. 29th,
AFTERNOON MATINEE.

doors open at 2 o'clock; P

NO SMOOKING AT STEAMSHIP
SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED!!
FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, AND
TAKAO.
THE Steamship
"HAILOONG."
 will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 27th
 instant, at 11 a.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS LAPEACK & Co.
 35 632 Hongkong, 29th April, 1874.
FOR SWATOW AND SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"CHINKIANG."
 H. Hogg, Master, will be despatched for the
 above Ports TO-DAY, the 27th inst., at noon.

34. Hongkong, 27th April, 1951

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"AMOI."
Chas. Smith, Master, will be despatched for the
above Port TO-MORROW, the 23th instant,
at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
2d-635 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.
STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOI, AND
SHANGHAI.

"ORISSA"

will leave for the above places at noon on
WEDNESDAY, 23rd inst.

A. MOIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1874. [54 633

FOR SAIGON.

"CASSANDRA."

Larger Master will be despatched for the
above port on THURSDAY, the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOBY SHING,
Queen's Road Central,
44-636 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.

NOTICES TO CANDIDATES

S. S. TIGRE.
COMPAGNIE DE MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per **S. S. INDUS**,
 from London, in connection with the
 above steamer, are hereby informed that their
 Goods are being landed and moved at their risk
 in the Company's Godowns, whence delivery
 may be obtained from **THURSDAY**, the 25th
 April, at noon.
OPTIONAL CARGO will be forwarded on, un-
 less intimation is received from the Consignees

Bills of Lading will be counted

Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 27th April, 1874, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
O. BEEFTRAND, Principal Agent.
627 - Hongkong, 23rd April, 1874.
S. S. GORDON CASTLE, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Messrs. EDWARD NORTON & Co., whence delivery will be made to the Consignees. Consignees must receive their Goods on the wharf and be liable to do so.

to the contrary be given
DAY the 23rd instant.

ALL CLAIMS must be sent in to the Under-
signed before the 30th instant, after which date
all Cargo remaining undelivered will be subject
to sale.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JOHN BIRD & Co.,
Agents.

616 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1874.

RUSSIAN STEAMER RUSSIA, KAZY,
MASTER, FROM LONDON, PENANG,
AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above
steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo
is being dis-banded, landed, and stored at

ON, SON & Co., whence derived.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless
notice to the contrary is given before 6 P.M.
TODAY.

Goods remaining in store after the 30th inst.
will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. POSTAU & Co.
Agents.

015 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

S. S. YEN-TAI, FROM LONDON AND
POINTS OF CALL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Steamer are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed at their risk into

Commissions wishing to receive

on the wharf are at liberty to do so.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th
proximo will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents
48 1/2 Hongkong, 28th March, 1874.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "Chronicle and Directory for 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMOLITHOGRAPH OF

A PLAN OF THE CITY OF LANTON,

THE

ORIGIN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PRAK.

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG

(Designed expressly for this work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA.

also, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

HONGKONG.

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, leading to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$8.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents—

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and surgeons existed—the precise state of things, he observed, now existing in China.

"God forbid," says Lord Alcock, "that any mischief of this kind should make a man guilty of manslaughter." Another great judge, Chief Baron Pollock, in the course of a summing up said, it would be most fatal to the medical profession if any could administer medicine, without a halter round his neck—and the same spirit of leniency on account of the necessary risk which a medical man has to incur, runs through all the more important decisions. In the decision of Chief Baron Pollock, to which the Chief Justice referred in his summing up, the question is stated to be whether a man has acted with a due degree of caution or on the contrary has acted with gross and improper rashness and want of caution, and it can hardly be held that the prisoner's action came within the definition of "gross and improper rashness." Lord Esherburn charges further and says that to substantiate a charge of manslaughter in such a case, "the prisoner must have been guilty of criminal misconduct arising either from the grossest ignorance or the most criminal intention."

It is to be regretted that the unlucky doctor had not the benefit of being defended, as there seems good reason to believe that a very great deal might have been urged in his favour, which under the circumstances may not have attracted full attention, and upon general grounds it can hardly be held that the matter was of grave importance, seeing that this was the first case of the kind which has happened within the Chief Justice's experience, and is probably the only case of the description that has occurred in the Colony. The recommendation of the Jury, that the native Doctor, kept in the Colony should receive certificates of competency, seems to have been given without any special consideration of the circumstances in this Colony, as in the first place an accident of this kind does not prove that they habitually administer medicines of a dangerous character, without proper caution, and in the second place, if an attempt were made to carry out such a plan, we should be as little able to rely upon the Chinese Board of medical examiners as upon the Chinese Doctors.

We should, in fact, be making more Inspectors of other males. To attempt to thrust European medicine upon the Chinese would be a very inconsiderate measure, as they have many of their great distrust in it, and by their own system, defective as it is, in many directions, are able to get on tolerably well, and undoubtedly effect cures of certain classes of diseases effectually. We cannot help thinking that in the whole of this matter there has been too great a tendency to generalise. The accident was a sad one, but by no means of a kind which would, as a reference to the cases in the law books very clearly shows; and it did not indicate any state of circumstances here of a more dangerous character than exists everywhere, where it is necessary from time to time to make use of poisonous drugs for medical purposes. It would be by no means difficult to point to a sad array of accidents which have occurred where the medical men have been skilled foreign physicians, and there would scarcely, therefore, seem to be reason for extraordinary action, because in the course of our thirty-two years' occupation of Hongkong one such case has arisen where a Chinese doctor was concerned.

Mr. Jose de Cruz, the Portuguese interpreter at the Police Court, and Ho-ching, interpreter to the Inspector of Nuisances have been dismissed the Government service.

The Police Court stated that Admiral Shadwell is expected to visit port shortly, accompanied by a portion of the squadron under his command, and after a brief stay in port, will proceed Northward.

The above paper also notes that the usual course of the wind and other connected with the supply of the water in the place, and the customary preparations are being made for the coming season.

A telegram, dated Calcutta, 25th inst., at 11.35 a.m. received yesterday, via Russia, quotes—New Paper, 12th, New Bonanza 1,175. Speculators were buying largely to hold in Calcutta, and the market was, therefore, more active than in Bombay, on the same day. Malwa was quoted at Rs. 1,380.

We make no doubt that the continuance expressed in the foregoing columns of the late General Whitfield, on his departure from the Colony, will meet with a very general response. Major-General Whitfield did not make any pretensions to being a man of brilliant, but he was a man of great energy, and his force, and of Lieut. Governor, he displayed a sincere desire to perform his duties conscientiously, and to promote the interests of the Colony.

Last Summer, the Police Court underwent extensive repairs by replacing new woodwork found to be rotten and by white and in the roof of the building. The structure is found the floor needs replacing, consequently the large court was closed on Saturday last, when the old flooring was taken up and found to be all sound and in good order. We presume that next year something will be found wrong in the brick work, when the court will be closed in the summer months, and the Police office will be moved into some stilling small room. This position, which has been going through, it will probably be found the building will have to be pulled down altogether in the next summer, and the building now which is a complete ruin, and which will be replaced by something perhaps more lasting and better proof against white ants.

We learn that the Rev. Jan. Lunt, the assistant Pastor of the United Church here, has forwarded a valuable collection of Hongkong plants to the British Museum Herbarium. By the mail steamer which left on Saturday, 23rd inst., the Rev. Mr. Lunt, who is returning to Hongkong, has been sent. The total number of Hongkong plants that has gone to the British Museum, all former collections having been sent to the Rev. Mr. Lunt, is now 1,100, and of these 80 are ferns. The large number of ferns included in the collection, when compared with all Great Britain and Ireland, the number of species is under 40. This is the first lot of Hongkong plants that has gone to the British Museum, all former collections having been sent to the Rev. Mr. Lunt, is now 1,100, and of these 80 are ferns. The large number of ferns included in the collection, when compared with all Great Britain and Ireland, the number of species is under 40. 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Extracts.

A WELCOME.

The son of him with whom we strove for power—
Whose will is laid to rest in his own domain—
Who made the sea a sea, and burst his chain—
Has given our Prince his own Imperial crown.

And welcome, Russia, down the people's path—
To bid him, when he comes to bid us bow—
From hence to bid him bow to bid us bow—
From hence to bid him bow to bid us bow.

The golden years the golden years are blown—
And at the name the Tartar tents are stirred—
Elsewhere and all the Caucasus have heard—
And all the sunny plains of Asia known.

The voices of our universal sea
On camps of Africa as an echo of Kent,
The Mosaic and the tale of Constantine,
And loyal pines of Canada murmur then.

For thence and people are as walls that swing,
And from our land in endless lines and flow—
But who have best have best the grace to know
That Love by right divine is deathless life.

And Love has led thee to the stranger land,
Where men are bold and strongly say their say—
See, empire upon empire rises to-day,
As thou with thy young lover lovest in hand.

So now thy fuller life is in the West,
Thy home at home is now in the West—
Thy home is now in the West—
Thy home is now in the West—

Shall fear and jealous hatred thus again?
Or at thy coming, Princess, everywhere,
The blue heaven break, and some divine star
Breathe thro' the world and change the face of men?

But hearts that change not, love that cannot cease,
And hence be yours, the peace of soul and rest—
And hence be yours, the peace of soul and rest—
And hence be yours, the peace of soul and rest.

Between your peoples' truth and mortal foes—
Alfred—Alfred—Alfred—
Alfred—Alfred—Alfred—
Alfred—Alfred—Alfred—

During his school days James Syme
was noted for being a somewhat singular
boy. He had a certain shyness of manner,
and a thickness of speech, which some in-
terpreted as an impediment. He was not much
given to juvenile sports or games, but pre-
ferred a walk or talk with some of his own
select but limited circle of playmates, for
whom he always exhibited the same steady
friendship, which in some instances lasted to
the end of his life. When attending his
holidays in the country, he displayed the
same peculiarities as he had in town. He
never cared for or engaged in hunting or any
country sport. Beyond taking a walk in the
fields, and mastering the characters and
names of the native plants which grew around
him, his time was spent in chemical experi-
ments, and in dissecting and rendering in-
soluble some of the small animals creat-
ing around him, such as frogs, lizards,
mice, &c. I have referred to his peculiarity
of speech or thickness of utterance, which
rendered his reading and speaking often
difficult to be understood. This defect was
early noticed by Mr. Gray, and ascribed by
him to natural causes; and also long as he
was with this worthy man every effort was
made, both on the part of teacher and pupil,
to overcome it. But the time arrived when
he had to enter the actor's class, a change
which proved him anything but agreeable.
His defective utterance still to a certain ex-
tent remained, but the efforts which both
Mr. Gray and he had made had greatly im-
proved it. Mr. Pillans, the actor of the time,
who afterwards became Professor of Humani-
ties in the University of Edinburgh, consid-
ered it was assumed for the purpose of avoid-
ing lessons, and noted him severely in con-
sequence. Whether or not he ever communi-
cated this to his friends or his immediate
superior, Dr. Simpson, is not known. Cer-
tain it is that it had its effect in making
him exert all his energies to overcome it,
and by the time he left the High School for
the University his perseverance had been so great
and successful that the defect had by that
time nearly disappeared. Sir Robert Christen-
son states that any thickness or impediment
of speech, which he may originally have had,
had nearly disappeared when he entered
upon his university career.—*Memories of the
Life of James Syme, Professor of Surgery.*

THE ART OF ACTING.
Acting, as an art, differs essentially from
all other arts, in the fact that the art itself
is expressed and carried out by means of the
body. The painter has his brush, the writer
his pen, the musician his instrument—no
material vehicle through which an art is con-
veyed to others by means outside the actor's
personality of the artist; but all that the actor
does has to be done by making his own body
the medium of his art. The primary condi-
tion of the art of acting is that the actor
must be satisfied that the effect of his per-
formance is a character such as, as far as pos-
sible, appear to be the incarnation of the
character of that character. Thus, a Lear must
present a white discoloured head; a Hamlet
must embody natural melancholy, princely
grace, and fatal mourning, through a figure
which shall be a "glass of form"; a Touch-
stone must wear merrily a "falsified" must
be a David; must have a red nose; and the
Apollonian must be lean and starved.
After attempting to satisfy the eyes of the
spectator by the representation of broad char-
acteristics, an object which can only be at-
tained through the "make up" of his face
or figure, and the symbolic clothing of his
body, the actor must give his effects by the
means of facial expression, of the eyes, of the
voice, of pantomime, of bearing, so that the
actor's body must become that which, for
instance, the violin is to the musician—an
instrument through which the mind conveys
and expresses its designs. Personation is the
first necessity of acting. The actor must
pass out of himself, out of his own, idiosyn-
cratic, and must transmute himself, bodily
into the character which he seeks to embody.
Passion or repose, elegance or deformity,
chivalry or baseness—all or any of these
varying, or even antagonistic qualities, must
be expressed through the most complex,
flexible, subtle, and many-sided of instru-
ments—the human face and form. Again,
the actor should be able to express, through
his art, both ideal and realistic characters—
those which we see with the inner eye of imagination, and those
which we realise by actual contact and ex-
perience. He ought to be able to represent
through the many body characters of the
wild, ideal, grim, and those whose
contemptible companionship is only suffered
to art by humour. He should, in short, be
able to represent, as Garrick did through his
own single person, characters as widely dif-
ferent in very essence as Lear and Abel
Drummer. It follows that the art of the ac-
tor requires that he should make a study of
the capabilities of his body for expression, and
must become the slave of his spirit; but must
be a slave, who, like the Persian, is
radiant with charm and replete with accom-
plishment.—*London Society.*

THE QUEEN AND CHARLES DICKENS.

There was a time, in the year of his
death, the interview with the Queen, whose
popularity dated from her accession, whose
books had entertained larger numbers of her
subjects than those of any other contem-
porary writer, and whose genius was counted
among the glories of her reign. Accidents
led to it. Dickens had brought with him
from America some large and striking pho-
tographs of the battle fields of the civil war,
which the Queen, having heard of them
through Mr. Help, expressed a wish to look
at. Dickens sent them at once; and, went
afterwards to Buckingham Palace with Mr.
Help, at her Majesty's request, that she
might see and thank him in person.
Stuffed it that the Queen's kindness left
a strong impression on Dickens. Upon her
Majesty's regret not to have heard his read-
ings, Dickens intimated that they were becom-
ing now a thing of the past, while he acknow-
ledged gratefully her Majesty's compliment in
regard to them. She spoke to him of the im-
pression made upon her by his affecting in the
"Frozen Deep," and on his asking in re-
ply to her inquiry that the book had not
been very successful on the public stage, said
this did not surprise her, since it no longer
had the advantage of his performance in it.
Then arose a mention of some alleged
disrespect shown to Prince Arthur in New
York.

He begged her Majesty not to
confound the true American of that city
with the Pennan portion of its Irish popu-
lation; on which she made the quiet comment
that she was convinced the people about the
Prince had made too much of the affair. He
related for her the story of President Lincoln's
dream on the night before his death. She
asked him to give her his writings, and he
could she have them that afternoon? But he
begged to be allowed to send a bound copy
of her Majesty then took from a table her own
book upon the Highlands, with an auto-
graph inscription "To Charles Dickens,"
and saying that "the humblest" of writers
would be ashamed to offer it to "one of the
greatest" but that Mr. Help, being asked
to give it, had remarked that it would be
valued most from herself, closed the inter-
view by placing it in his hand.—*"Life of
Charles Dickens," by J. Forster.*

THE TROPICAL AND ARCTIC
WORLD CONTRASTED.
Towards the confines of the tundra the
woods are reduced to stunted stumps, covered
with bright bleds that have been unable to
develop themselves into branches, and which
prove by their numbers how frequently and
how vainly they have striven against the
wind, and finally the last remnants of ero-
sion, vegetation, and the blue of the sky,
winter, seek refuge under a carpet of helms
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hardly venture to peep forth. A third pecu-
liarity which distinguishes the forests of the
north from those of the tropical world is
what may be called their bareness of charac-
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THE POWER OF SMALL THINGS.

There was a lady, so careful she didn't
know what to do or where she had or money
matters, that she was always mistaking weight
matters for those of little importance, and
thus she got into trouble. She complained
bitterly of the way in which her husband
spent his money away, as she termed it, and
certainly he was very extravagant—any one
on outside could see that; at last affairs
came to a crisis, and it was found that all their
friends that things were going very badly
between them; at last she was prevailed
upon to speak about her troubles. What do
you think was the cause of these melancholy
dispositions? His heavy bill at Poole's? No;
then it must have been his expensive little
breakfast at the club? No, again! But you
would never guess: it was that he will wash
himself all over with sweet soap. There was
no saying anything then, but presently
she did a little sum together which comforted
her considerably; and it is only right to add
that she was less wasteful of her influence
and more contented in the matter of sweet
soap ever after.—*How to Economize (like a
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